NEWS CONDENSED.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS. BOTH houses of Congress worked the entire day, on the 36th ult., upon the Tariff bill. The Senate was in session until about midnight. They devoted the most of the day's session to the discussion of the amendment of Mr. George, of Mississippi, to admit at a duty of only to per cent. all textile machinery made out of the materials which had been made subject to duties ranging from 30 to 50 or 60 per cent. After debating the amendment for hours, in the course of which the entire tariff question was gone over in all its phases, it was promptly killed only fourteen Senators voting for it. The House spent more than six hours in committee of the whole on the Tariff bill, and pas-ed thirty-six items in the chemical schedule. The only amendments adopted were one reducing the duty on giacose or grape sugar from 25 to 20 per cent. ad valorem; reducing the duty on castor oil from 8: to 70 cents per gailon; and placing on the free list aciduated phosphates of line for fertilizing purposes, upon which the Committee on Ways and Means had recommended the imposition of a duty of \$3 a ton. Nearly every item was the sub-ject of one or more amendments, and several of them provoked a good deal of discussion The only exciting episode of the day oc-curred in the discussion on a motion made to strike out the provision imposing a duty of \$3 a ton on acidulated phosphates of hime, to be used as fertilizers. Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, who had been voting with the Democrats ail day, got the floor and made a violent freetrade speech, in the course of which he warned his party associates that the atmosphere of Capitol, "redolent with your lobby, ought not to be mistaken for the free, pure atmosphere breathed by the American peo ple. Mr. Anderson's course had been annoying to the Republicans, and Mr. Haskell interrapted him, and amid great confusion took him to task. The Democrats cried out; "Go for them, Anderson!" "Go it;" and egged him on with all sorts of applause.

A BILL to retire Quartermaster General Rufus Ingalis with the rank of Major General was introduced in the Senate on the Sist ult. by Mr. Hawley. A bill for a Centennial Cotton Exposition in 1884 was passed The tariff debate was brief and unimportant. Mr. Prye offered an amendment to make the duty on sugar of all grades
40 per cent, ad valoren, and on me
lasses 25 per cent. The debate was interrupt
ed by the presentation of the House resolutions relating to the death of Representative Orth. Messrs Harrison, Frye and Voorhees made addresses. The resolutions were adopted, and the Senate adjourned. In the House, the Senate amendments to the House joint re-clution making appropriations for continuing the work tenth census were concurred in Valentine introduced a bill the construction of a bridge across the Missouri at Omaha. In committee of the whole, the House struck from the Tariff bill the item placing a duty of 10 per cent. en sulphate and salts of quinia and cinchonidia. On motion of Mr. Carlisie, the duty on alumnia, alum, etc., was reduced from 60 to 40 cents per 100 pounds After completing the consideration of fifty two of the 160 items of the chemica schedule, the committee rose and the House began eulogies on the late liepresentative Orth, of Indiana. Resolutions of respec were adopted, and an adjournment voted.

THE Senate spent several hours on it Tariif bill on the 1st fast. Mr. Frye's amend nent, proposing an ad valorem duty of 4 per cent. on all sugars, came up as the pend g question. Mr. Kellogg (La.) said that adopted it would rain the Louisiana suga producers, who generally voted the Republican ticket, and he was sorry to se the attack made from the Republicate side of the chamber. Mr. Frye's amendment was rojected. Mr. Morrill' amendment was adopted, and the sugar schedule was completed. The Tobacco bil was taken up An amendment of the Financ Committee fixing the duty on cigars, etc., a \$2.50 per pound and 25 per cent ad valoren was adopted. Mr. Hawley offered the fol-lowing as a substitute for the second para "Tobacco in leaf, unmanufactured and not stemmed, when the greater portion of the bale, box or thekage is sui able for wrappers, 75 cents per pound upon the whole contents of the bale, box or package. It stemmed, \$1 per pound. All other tobacc in leaf, unmanufactured and not stemmed in fear, immanufactured and not stemmed its cents per pound. Tobacco stems, i cents per pound. Tobacco, manufactured of all descriptions, not specially enumer ated or provided for in this act, 40 cents pe-pound." Messrs, Allison, Jones and Cali opposed the proposal to put a duty of \$1 pe pound on stemmed tobacco. The question was taken on the first paragraph of Mr \$1 per pound, and it was not concurred innays, 2%. The remaining provision yeas, 18; nays, 29. The remaining provision of Mr. Hawley's amendment were agreed to The portion rejected was then modified b Mr. Sherman, and was adopted as follows "Tobacco in leaf, unmanufactured, when greater portion of a bale, box or other pack age is suitable for wrappers, 75 cents per pound upon the whole contents of said bale box or other package." Fifty seven petitions asking the passage of the bill to extend national and to common second were presented in the Senate by Messrs Blair and Mahone. The House devoted the day to the Ways and Means Committee' Tariff bill. Salt calle, crude or refined, and niter cake, crude or refined, were struck from the list of articles bearing duty of cent per pound. The paragraph relating to dyes was so amended as to provide for duty of 40 per cent, on aniline dyes, instead of 35 cents per pound, and 25 per cent as valorem. Mr. Ellis moved to strike out the item imposing a duty of 25 per cent, as valorem on cone-char, or bone-black fit for sugar relining, the intention being to place the article on the free list. Agreed to—80 to 75. The duty on evide of zinc, ground in oil, was reduced. on oxide of zinc, ground in oil, was reduced from 2 to 1% cents per pound. The duty of, exide of zinc, fit for medicinal use, was reduced from 10 to 5 cents per pound. The House agreed to sit until 6 o'clock daily until the Tariff bill is completed.

THE tariff discussion was continued in the Senate on the 2d inst. A vote was reached on the motion of Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, to strike out all the classifications of yarns and impose an ad valor moduly of 30 per cent on all grades, instead of the duties provided in the bill, which range from 40 to 50 per cent, as against daties under the present law ranging from 48 to 62 per cent. The Senate w s two to one against it, but there was no quorum. In the House, the crockery and glassware schedule of the Ways and Means Committee's bill was begun upon, and the proposi tion of the committee to increase the pres ent rate on glass bottles about 201 per cent, was defeated, the rate being fixed as at

No MATERIAL progress was made in the debate on the tariff on the ad inst. The Senate applied its attention to the cotton schedule and did a good deal of talking and very little work. Mr. Harris' amendmen fixing the duty on cotton yarns of all value at 3, 15 and 40 per cent, were severally voted down, but when Mr. Beck wanted cent taken of the duty axed in the bill or the next to the lowest grade of yarn, and cents taken of the duty on each high er grade, the Republicans reemed disposed to compromise, and the amendment was adopted without a division. The House spent three hours on the schedu e of earthenware and glassware, but did no finish it. Six manufacturers of the water eat in the members private gallery and watched the proceedings, each having before him a rrinted copy of the Tari'l bill. Other manufacturers or their agents were con-ep cuous with Tariff Liff- in their hands in the front row of the public galery, where cratic votes. Mr. Sabin is a wealthy manu- worthy of notice.

they could readily be brought down for con-sultation in an emergency. The Committee of Ways and Means, having learned something from their defeat yesterday, wisely offered to-day to change the duty on that and lime glass bottles and vials from 2 cents a pound to 35 per cent, ad valorem. Plain flint and lime-pressed glassware was left at 35 per cent, ad valorem, which is the duty under the present law. The committee and the commission increased the duty on all articles of a second second decommission of the commission of the commission increased the duty on all articles of a second decommission of the commission increased the duty on all articles of the commission increased the duty on all articles of the commission increased the duty on all articles of the commission increased the duty on the commission increased the duty on the commission of the commission increased the co of glass when cut, engraved, etched, deco-rated, painted, colored, stained, stivered or gilded, not including plate-glass slivered or looking-glass plates, from 40 to 50 per cent ad valorem.

EASTERN.

A fire in Broad street, Philadelphia,

consumed property valued at \$100,000. The Inman Steamship Company's dock and its load of freights at the foot of Charlton street, New York, was swept away by fire. The loss is placed at half a million dollars.

The finding of new salt fields at Warsaw, N. Y., has caused much excitement. John Kenny, a Brooklyn bill-poster, who murdered a car-driver, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life, shot him-

self dead in his cell. Prof. G. W. Greene, a grandson of the Revolutionary General, died at East Greenwich, R. I., aged 72 years. He was an intimate friend of Longfellow, of whom he

was preparing a biography. The Blue laws of Connecticut were invoked for the purpose of suppressing a band of "jubilee singers," who were charged under an eighteenth century statute with

violating the Sabbath by singing. At Jersey City, a fire which started in L. Seabrinski's millinery establishment consumed several other stores, and caused a loss of \$158,000.

A loss of \$260,000 was incurred by the burning of the Burdette building, and the adjacent store of Fuller, Warren & Co., stove founders, at Troy, N. Y.

WESTERN.

The storm throughout the West and Northwest on the 1st, 2d and 3d of February was by far the severest of the winter. An embargo was placed upon railway traffic, and in many places business of every kind was for a season completely suspended. In Central Illinois the storm was accompanied by thunder and lightning, the wind blowing a gale, and the thermometer being far below the zero mark. Snow fell to the depth of two feet in the cattle ranges of the far west, and much suffering to the stock has ensued in consequence.

The Union Iron and Steel Company, of Chicago, became so seriously embarrassed as to necessitate the closing of the immense works. Over 2,000 workmen are thus thrown out of employment. The paidup capital stock of the company is \$2,000,-000, and the last annual statement showed a surplus of \$600,000. The value of the plant, including the large stock of ore on hand, is estimated at \$5,000,000. The depression in the market, and the consequent depreciation of values, are immediate causes of the suspension.

William Peters' extensive flouring-\$75,000, upon which there is \$41,000 insur-

In Wisconsin there are 5,808 public schools, which absorbed \$2,378,996 during 1882 At the end of the last school fiscal year there were 257,429 persons in the State between the ages of 7 and 15 years.

On the ground that Chicago bucketshops are gambling places, Judge Meran, of that city, has decided that the tickers may be removed from them by the telegraph companies.

Mme. Modjeska, whose admirably finished dramatic art has for some time been creating the wildest enthusiasm among Eastern theater-goers, is this week fullfilling an engagement at McVicker's Theater, Chicago, appearing in "As you Like It," "Camille," and "Frou-Frou." Mme. Modjeska's acting was enthusiastically praised by the Eastern critics, the erratic Richard Grant White having been thrown into hysterics of delight.

The Kausas rolling-mills, located in a suburb of Kansas City, shut down last week. The assets and liabilities are about

John F. Coad, an extensive cattle owner of Wyoming, states that there will be no less of stock by the snow-storm, as the herds can stand a siege of twenty days.

At the oil refinery of Thurmer & Teagle, on Kingsbury run, Cleveland, some petroleum leaked from a still and exploded at the boiler-house. The water was soon covered with flames from Wilson avenue to Broadway. Three heavy explosions at the Standard works scattered the oil in every direction, and for hours the conflagration went on, the loss being estimated at \$300,000.

SOUTHERN.

An Augusta (Ga.) telegram reports that "a family of nine people in Laurens county, S. C., ate a goose that had been bitten by a dog with hydrophobia. All were hardly recover."

Isaac H. Vincent, State Treasurer of Alabama, left Montgomery, sending back a statement that he was short in his accounts and was going to New York to obtain funds which he had loaned. It has been learned that he lost heavily in cotton futures, and

Thousands of colored laborers have eft South Carolina since the harvest season, to work on the turpentine farms of Georgia. The Treasurer of Jackson county.

Texas, is a defaulter to a large amount. The Governor of Alabama issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$5,000 for of Dublin, and seven others were arraigned the arrest of Vincent, the thieving State in court and formally charged with

Flames originating in a stable in Nashville, Tenn., consumed nearly the entire block bounded by brant, Broad Market and Wharf streets, the loss being \$200,000. Forty herses were burned or suffocated. Two fireman were injured by falfing walls.

PO ITICAL

D. M. Savin was elected United beaten and badly fed, and a director of con-States Senator from Minnesota on the twen- victs is reported as raying that deaths by ty ninth ballot and by the help of Demo- starvation among the convicts are not

facturer and State Prison contractor and has served in the State Legislature. He was

born in Connecticut 20 years ago. Hon. Emory Speer, an Independent Democrat who represents the Fifth district of Georgia in Congress, votes mainly with the Republicans, and expects to be appointed United States Attorney for the At lanta district.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Folger issued a call for extended 5 per cents, to the amount of \$15,-000,000, payable May 1.

Henry A. Bowen, of Washington, has been indicted for using corrupt influences upon Foreman Dickson, of the late star-route jury.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered that suit should be brought in the name of the Government against the Union Pacific railroad for \$1,500,000. The justice of the claim depends upon the allowance or disallowance of items for new construction and equipment, the railroad claiming that these items should be deducted from the gross receipts in order to ascertain the net earnings, of which the Government receives 25 per cent., while the Commissioner of Rail roads holds the contrary, and fortifies his position by judicial decisions in similar cases.

The debt statement shows a decrease of the public debt during January of \$13,-636.883.87. The official figures are herewith appended:

Interest bearing debt-

Bonds at 5, continued at 3½ per cent. Four and one-half per cents. Four per cents. Three per cents. Refunding certificates. Navy pension fund.	\$81,328,756 250,000,000 738,967,806 291,444,006 309,156 14,000,004
Total interest-bearing debt	11,376,130,056 14,632,71
Debt bearing no interest-	
Legal tender notes	346,740,266 12,400,008 124,522,416 7,018,000
Total without interest	\$521,770,760
Total debt	1,902,530,534
Total interest Total cash in Treasury Debt, less cash in Treasury Decrease during February Decrease of debt since June 30, 1882. Current liabilities—Interest due and unpaid. Debt on which interest has ceased Interest thereon Gold and silver estificates. U. S. notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit. Cash balance available Feb. 1, 1883.	318,785,631 1,593,966,792 13,636,863 95,007,667
Total. Available assets— Cash in Treasury. Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful	\$318,785,631 318,785,631

Principal outstanding. 64,633,512 Interest accrued, not yet paid..... Interest paid by United States..... Interest repaid by companies— By transportation service.... By eash payments, 5 per cent. net Balance of interest paid by United

MISCELLANEOUS.

Private dispatches of a reliable the ton has been discovered on the main Many others equally rich in the same district are reported, and preparations are being madequietly, it is said, by New York and San Francisco capitalists to start early in the spring, with mills and machinery to take possession of the mines and mill the

A dispatch from Matamoras, Mexico, says that at a fire-works factory near there a terrific explosion occurred, followed by rockets and bombs flying in every direction. The proprietor and four others of his family were burned to death. Others were badly

Charles de Lesseps has left Paris for Panama, to commence excavations on the

The extensive iron foundry of Worden King, in the heart of Montreal, was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$500,000.

Very disastrous floods are reported from Ohio and Pennsylvania. At Bradford, 3600,000 each. Five hundred men were em- Penn., the waters swept away five bridges and inundated 500 houses. In the lower part of the city. Eighty-five families had to flee for their lives. The Mahoning river overflowed its banks at Youngstown, Ohio, and forced 300 families to leave their homes in boats. The rolling-mills were submerged. Pittsburgh reports her loss by the flood at \$100,000. Thirty coal barges were swept away from their moorings. An ice-gorge at Meadville, Penn., broke and flooded the central part of the city. Three hundred families were taken from their houses in boats. Many cows were drowned in their stables.

A London dispatch says the steamship James Gray was lost on the English coast, the officers and crew perishing. The steamer Tacoma foundered on the coast of Oregon during a storm, all on board, twelve in number, finding a watery grave.

Near Salinas, Mexico, forty smugglers attacked customs officers and retook selzed with convuls ons. Five died. The from them contraband goods which the others are suffering horrible agonies and will officers, a few days before, had captured from the smugglers. Four of the guard were killed and many wounded,

FOREIGN.

At a London meeting to devise means to relieve distress in Ireland, O'Donnell, M. his defalcation will probably amount to P., said the British Government had "millions to spare for bayoneting Egyptians, but none

for relief works." As compared with 1881, the emigration from Germany to the United States in 1882 decreased 16,000.

A dispatch from Dublin says that James Carey, a member of the corporation the murder of Cavendish and Burke in Phoenix Park. A witness named Fitzsimmons identified Carey as connected with the conspiracy. The prisoners of murder was read to them.

One hundred persons suspected of connection with secret organizations have fled from Dublin.

Political prisoners in Siberia are

JUDGE LYNCH.

Weeksville, Montana, which has been the

He Officiates at the Execution of Ten Montana Desperadoes.

champion town for roughs and rustlers, is getting a thorough purging. It is at the eastern end of the western division of the Northern Pacific, and for the past month has been the scene of at least half a score of murders and outrages, and lately of nearly half as many lynchings A gentleman from without fear. that place, who recently arrived at Butte, gives the following thrilling account of the summary manner in which the newly-organized vigilantes of Weeksville dispense even handed justice: Less than ten days ago, it will be remembered, Billy the Kid, well known in Butte, was captured, shot all to pieces and thrown into the river. But last Sunday was the bloodiest rea letter day ever known at the terminus. For many weeks past a spirit of lawlessness, robbery and murder had reigned supreme at that point. Good citizens were terrorized, and the rule of the robbers was so potent that it became unsafe for any man with a dollar in his pocket to appear on the street, even in broad daylight. While under cover of the darkness a carnival of crime was con-ducted by the thugs and cut-throats, who so greatly outnumbered the good citizens that any attempt to arrest and punish the criminals was attended with almost certain death to those who might otherwise have been willing to aid in the enforcement of law and in visiting upon the heads of the guilty the proper penalties for its infraction.
Dire alarm took possession of the business
community, and it finally became evident that, unless all good men were
willing to sacrifice their property and
leave, some immediate and determined effort was necessary to terminate the existing reign of terror. The courts were paralyzed and their edicts were defied. Urged to desperation by he extremities of the situat on, a vigilance committee was organized with great secrecy, and the accessions were soon sufficiently numerous to render its members bold enough to announce their purpose of suppressing the high handed outrages almost hourly coming to light. Once organized, no time was lost in carrying out the object of the association. On last Sunday night three desperadoes known as Ohio Dan, Blondy, Ed Euright and another man were arrested. The three first mentioned were hanged without ceremony, and the fourth was converted into a lead depository. At the "Y," another camp two miles west of Weeksville, a similar scene was enacted, three men, names unknown, being hanged on the same tree and all at the same When the coach left Weeksville the bodies of two men were still dangling in the air from a limb of a tree, giving an early morning scene of ghastly aspect. It was also reported at the same time that the three victims at the "Y" were similarly suspended, having been thus left by the avenging vigilantes, so that there should be no possibility of a return to life. On another authority it is learned that last Monday witnessed the hanging of three more men whose high crimes had become known, and who were considered too wicked to be allowed to afflict the earth any longer with their presence.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Sheriff Waite, of Sherman county, Neb., shot his mistress at Loup City and then committed suicide.

John C. Parker, a St. Louis murderer, was brought into court for trial. In the jury-room he shot his wife dead and inflicted fatal injuries upon himself. It is believed that the woman furnished the weapon

A bridge over Ischua creek, in Pennsylvania, on the Buffalo, New York and erence to the nature of the gold deposits in | by the flood, gave way while a train was Alaska. It is said that from \$5 to \$8 net to crossing it. Engineer Hall and Fireman Episcopal church finally arrived, and Briggs were drowned, and Conductor Love. the bishop was introduced to him as land in Southern Alaska 200 feet in width. four passengers and the baggageman are said to have lost their lives.

> port against a discontinuance of the manufacture of silver dollars, in favor of using most of the coin now lying in the treasury in payment of bonds, and for an appropriation to provide additional vault room. In the matter of the burning of the Newhall House, the Coroner's jury reports

that the fire was set by some person un-

known; that there were not enough night

watchmen, and that the proprietors were guilty of culpable negligence. Over 100 firemen in Havana are reported to have been injured by the burning of a stable and lumber-yard.

At Loughrea, County Galway, an inquest was held on the remains of a man who had starved to death. A Poor law guardian testified that the case was only one of

Two slight shocks of earthquake were experienced the other day at Wolfboro, N. H. Walcott, the New York quail-eater, finished his sixty birds in thirty days and maintains that he can eat three each day for

The act of the Legislature of New York taxing steamship companies \$1 for every alien passenger landed has been decided

invalid by the United States Supreme Court. Near Sidney, Ohio, a freight and passenger train collided, resulting in the death of four employes.

THE Senate made some progress with its Tariff bill on the 5th inst., and finished the cotton schedule. There were no noticeable features in the debate, the speeches taking the widest range and covering all the essential features of the bill. The Senate made consider-able reduction in the schedule below the recom-mendations of the Finance Committee. A mendations of the Finance Committee. A joint resolution was introduced for the relief of sufferers by the recent floods in Germany. Mr. Van Wyck offere a resolution of inquiry whether claim agents is Washington are practicing extertion on soldier-widows and orphans. In the House, Mr. Kelley offered a resolution providing that the Tarin bill should be taken from the committee of the whole Feb. 12 and put upon its passage. He then proceeded to reiterate the charge that the Democrats intended to defeat the Tariff bill. Mr. Morrison replied that the bill as reported by the Ways and Mesus Committee was a sham intended to forestall any reduction of the tariff, instead of effecting what the people demanded—its revision in such a manner as to the tariff, instead of effecting what the people demanded—its revision in such a manner as a reduce taxes. The resolution was rejected—its yeas to 202 nays. Bills were introduced to prevent the assect of land patents to subsidized rail roads not completed within the specified time and to promote commercial relation with Central and South America, motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill testablish the Territory of North Dakota failed a adoption. A bill to quiet the title of settlers or adoption. A bill to quiet the title of settlers of Des Moines river lands was passed. Mr. Can non moved to suspend the rules and bring the Legislative Appropriation bill before the House but it was voted d wn.

Common Sense vs. Fright and Panic.

Where large numbers of people are assembled there is nothing to be dreaded | neverso much as fright, which leads to panie indulged in loud laughter when the charge and to loss of life. Every person has cost?" the power to prevent danger by using a little common sense, which should be cultivated by all. Whenever and wher- shot from her eyes. ever you are in a crowd, look about and consider what you would do in row," he said, and went slowly out of case of alarm, and then, if danger the room. follows, calmly pursue your plans and safety is certain. audience in McVicker's Theater, Chi- fork slowly to her lips, the last of the cago, are perfectly safe, unless from pie was gone. - Chicago Tribune.

fright they trample upon each other. There are exits in every direction leading to the open air, and every door will open out with a slight pressure. If from any of the adjoining buildings there should be an alarm of fire, you the cretonne and apply it to the satin can quietly go the other way. There with Japanese gold thread in chain are from the auditorium twenty-three stitch. Finish the edges with antique ways to get out! You are safe in any part of the theater; so, exercise common sense and enjoy the performance

RAGING TORRENTS.

Terrible Effects of the Freshet in Ohio and Pennsylvania. The recent floods throughout the central group of States caused a frightful devastation of property, the losses being estimated in the millions. Pennsylvania and Ohio seem to have suffered the worst. At Cleveland alone the damage is placed not less than \$500,000 The loss was occasioned by the overflow of the Cuyahoga river, which wrecked vessels, carried away bridges, and piled millions of feet of lumber in a confused mass along the river front. In and around Akron, Ohio, the damage is estimated at \$1,000,000. The Scioto river went on a boom at Columbus, and many residences in the town were drowned out, the the town were drowned in boats. mhabitants being rescued in boats.
Great damage was done to the
railroads in the Western Reserve, while the news from the oil district in Penn sylvania is one long chronicle of disaster. At Pittsburgh and Allegheny City immense losses occurred, and reports from various districts in Indiana show that the floods were very severe there. Many railroad accidents, several of which were of a serious and fatal character, are reported, the high water having carried away bridges and trestle-work, or weakened them so that they gave way under the weight of trains.

A Pittsburgh dispatch says: "The damage by the flood in the immediate vicinity of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City will not be less than \$200,000. Most of it is in the destruction of small river craft. The rest is in the inundation of dwellings, manufact ories and oil refineries." At Fremont. Ohio, five out of six iron bridges were carried away, and much damage inflicted upon private property. In Lawrence county Ohio, the water drowned out \$180,00 worth of property. In Butler county, Pa, the Pittsburgh and Western railroad loses every bridge from Colliery loses every bridge from Colliery Junction to Allegheny. Whole col umns might be consumed in reciting stances of the destructive nature of th flood, but these samples are sufficient to

The Stranger in the Pulpit.

Bishop Simpson made his first ap pearance in Lancaster, Pa., one Sunday morning very unexpected to himself and the "people called Methodists" of that city. His home was in Pittsburgh. He was traveling over the Pennsylvania railroad to Philadelphia, and a breakdown detained him over Sunday in Lancaster. After breakfast he sauntered out to find a Methodist church, and, walking up Duke street, he met a good lethodist, the late Mr. Carpenter Mc-Cleery, who engaged the Bishep in conversation. Dr. Simpson was plainly dressed, and looking anything else than a bishop is commonly supposed to look. Brother McCleery judged from his conhim to the contrary. The preacher in The House Coinage Committee at siderable persuasion, the bishop was Washington instructed its Chairman to reprevailed upon to preach. What disappointment was visible upon the faces They expected to be bored by a "coun-Those who thought they were going to text, "The greatest of all is charity." expectation was on tip-toe. A grander, more eloquent, more feeling discourse was never delivered in that church. As the bishop was elaborating his points and carrying his congregation to the highest pitch by the magnificent roundings of his sentences, the thought occurred to the preacher sitting in the pulpit that this must be Bishop Simpson, and, upon concluding the sermon, the preacher asked him: "Are you not Bishop Simpson?" The bishop's modest and naive reply was: "They call me so at home." The preacher immediately turned, faced the congregation and said: "You have had the extreme pleasure of listening to Bishop Simpson.—Harris- Prairie Dog J.m. burg Patriot.

The Old Man Weakened.

"But papa-"Not another word," said the person thus addressed, a tall, handsome man in whose deep-brown hair a tinge of gray was just beginning to show. know, my child," he continued, "that nothing could give me more pain than refusing any wish of yours, and that I am never so happy and free from care as when some act of mine has made your life brighter. But this request I cannot grant. A sealskin sacque with fur trimmings! By my halidom, you jest bravely—" and turning hastily away, Dunstan Perkins stepped to the sideboard and took a drink.

For an instant Lillian stood in the conservatory, looking steadily down at the heavy velvet carpet in which her shapely feet sunk deeply, but presently the spirit of desolate loneliness seemed to leave her, and going quietly into an adjoining room she began eating pie.

In a few moments her father came into the apartment. "Perhaps I was rather harsh with you, Lillian," he But the girl interrupted him. "Don't

speak of it again, dear papa," she said, "because I know that you really have no money to spare. While I was mending your overcoat last evening I saw that note from 'Daisy,' and I would not-"You saw the note?" asks Mr. Perkins in hoarse, agonized tones. "Yes, papa: but you know I

"How much will a sealskin sacque

"Three hundred dollars," and as the girl spoke these words a baleful light

"You can have the money to-mor-

"I thought my darling papa would The | weaken," said the girl, and lifting the

HOUSEHOLD DECORATION.

A ser of tidies is made of satin and cretonne. Cut the satin in squares the size desired and cut the figures from or Russian lace.

BLACKING bottles and small jelly bottles can be made into pretty vases if first painted blue, shading from light into dark or fading into a grayish blue, allowed to dry perfectly; then painted in oils with a small spray of leaves and blossoms and finished with a coating of demar varnish. They make a pretty ornament for the mantel or table.

HAND-BAGS are made of coarse linen twine crocheted in imitation of macrame lace; the crochet is five inches deep, and each side is five inches long; they are much prettier if made in one piece. Finish the top edge with a small scallop and the bottom with small points and a scant fringe; the lining is of satin and a satin bow is placed on the crochet; the top of the bag is drawn together with narrow satin ribbons.

A PRETTY plaque is first painted a light blue, deepening in color toward the lower end; when quite dry a photograph, which has been removed from the card by placing it in tepid water for a half-hour, is cut into an oval and gummed on, and surrounded by a wreath of tiny flowers and leaves painted in oils, and the whole varnised with a clear white varnish. Another pretty ornament made from photographs is to arrange them on card-board with a surrounding composed of dried flowers and grasses and then placed in a deep volvet frame.

VERY pretty plush plaques can be made by taking a piece of pine wood a quarter of an inch thick, three inches wide and nine inches long; cut a piece of paper and fit it over one side of the board and press it down smoothly so there will be no wrinkles; remove it and without smoothing out the creases cut a piece of plush of the exact shape. Cut a piece of red cotton or dark stiff goods and glue it smoothly to the board, covering the back; now put on the plush on the other side and glue it neatly and firmly to the lining. A photograph may be mounted on the plush or a small flower painted in oils. An olive-green plush panel has a cardinal satin ribbon band placed slantingly across the front with a spray of almond blossoms painted in oil on the satin.

A PRETTY little pin-cushion in the shape of a bellows can be made as follows: First cut out four pieces of cardboard (visiting or invitation cards are best) to the size required, and the shape of a small bellows; cover these four pieces singly with pretty silk or satin, by turning over the edges and lacing them from side to side with a needle and thread to make them fit. Then join two pieces together and sew over the edges neatly; sew a little piece versation that he was a local preacher, of fine flannel or merino, filled with and the good bishop did not enlighten | needles, to one joined side-piece at the point; then put the two sides together, charge of the Duke Street Methodist and sew them well together at the point, leaving space enough for a gilt bodkin to pass through, and make the "Brother Simpson, a local preacher of real point. Put pins in all around the edge, add a narrow ribbon band, fastened by a pin at the handle end to keep the sides together. The inside of the bellows looks best with satin or plain of that congregation that morning. silk, and the outside with brocade. If a small design is painted or embroidered try clod-hopper." The bishop gave out on the outside, it has a very good efthe opening hymn and then prayed. feet. The length of the bellows that is usually made is three inches from the be bored began to think differently, end of the handle to the point, the width and when the bishop announced his at the widest part two inches, the width across the point half an inch, across the handle three-quarters of an inch. The bodkin projects about an inch beyond the point.

Wheat and Cradles!

Wise statisticians assert that the wheat crop is so intimately associated with the question of marriages that "it is possible to calculate the ratio between the number of bushels raised and the number of marriages to take place." That is to say, the amount of production cradled.-Boston Star.

Man sticks up f ntastic mi e posts as the course of empire westward takes its way. A new town in Kansas is called

100	THE MARKETS.			14
	NEW YORK.			
	PERVES. S 5.	00	@	5.30
ı	HOGS	10	ar.	14
	Et out Surerfine 3.	40	100	3.75
8	WHEAT-No. 1 White 1.	16%	100	1.16
d	No. 2 Red 1.	185	ritt.	1.19
	CORN-No. 2	711	6.8	.71
901	GAT No. 2	4117	COST	0.00
g	Land	11	00	.1136
	LEEVES—Good to Fancy Steers. 5. Cows and Heiters. 3.	***		100
	LEEVES-Good to Fancy Steers 5.	.90	68	6.00
ğ	Cows and Heiters 3.	50	65	4.50
1	All the state of t	7.00	100	S. CHY
311	Hous 6 FLOUR—Fancy Waite Winter Ex. 5 Good to Choice Spr'g Ex. 4 WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 1 No. 2 Red Winter 1	25	20	5.50
	Good to Choice Sprig Ex. 4.	75	66	5.00
	WHEAT-No. 2 Spring 1.	194	00	1.0434
8	No. 2 Red Winter 1	443	ME	1.0534
	OATS-No. 2	217	59	3775
	Brother No. 9	102	in	95
9	BUTTER-Choice Creamery	34	00	.05
	OATS	26	60	.27
я	Port-Mess 17	.75	07.1	8.00
	LARD	11	169	.1136
1	LARD. MILWAUKEE. WHEAT—No. 2. I	zun:	40	
-	CONS-No. 9	50	#6	5556
	OATS-No. 2	373	600	.38
1	RYE-No. 2	.56	410	.57
	HARLEY-No. 2	74	100	.75
	WHIAT—NO. 2 1 1 (OBN—NO. 2 2 1 OATS—NO. 2 1	500	651	8.10
	LARD. ST. LOUIS. WHEAT—No. 2 Red 1.	102	1139	.111/4
4	WHEAT-No. 2 Red 1	50.	100	1.08
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	CORN—Mixed OATS—No. 2	.88	46	.59
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ж	RYE. PORK—Mess. 17 LARD. CINCINNATL WHEAT—No. 2 Red. 1	10%	109	.10%
i	WHEAT-No. 2 Red 1	200	68	1.04 .58%
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ā	RYE.	.63	(60)	.05
H	OATS. BYE. POINT—MOSS. 17	101	4 (0)	1014
ı	LARD. WHEAT—No. 2 Red. CORN. OATS—No. 2. DETROIT.	****	4.62	14.07
9	WHEAT-No. 2 Red 1	.07	60	1.08
ı	Cons	.55	68	.5534
1	OATS-No. 2	40	46	.41
1	Proun DETROIT.		100	* **
	DETROIT.	05	100	1.0054
	Conn-No. 2	55	00	-5616
	OAT -Mixed	41	80	.43
ا	PORE-Mess 17.	.50	251	7.76
	INDIANAPOLIS.			
8		49		1.04
ال	Oams Missad	37	66	.38
ı	EAST LIBERTY, PA.	.00	437	1345
3	CATTLE-Rest 5	23	(0)	6.00
ı	Fair 4	50	(0)	5.25
ij	Common 3	115		4,50
1	Hoos 6	60		7.90
ľ	SHEEP S	.60	69	5.60